

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-11 (Canceled).

Claim 12 (previously presented): An integral polyurethane foam made by the process of reacting

- (a) a polyisocyanate prepolymer with
- (b) a polyether polyol mixture comprising the constituents
  - (b1) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a bifunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and
  - (b2) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a trifunctional or tetrafunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and
- (c) chain extenders.

Claim 13 (currently amended): The integral polyurethane foam according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 12, wherein the constituents are used in the following amounts:

- (b1) in an amount of from 15 to 80% by weight,
- (b2) in an amount of from 1 to 30% by weight and

- (c) in an amount of from 5 to 20% by weight,  
based on the total weight of the components (b) and (c).

Claim 14 (previously presented): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein the constituents (b1) and (b2) have an ethylene oxide content of from 60 to 85% by weight.

Claim 15 (previously presented): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12 which is an integral flexible foam based on polyurethanes and having a Shore hardness in the range 20-90 A, a tensile strength of up to 20 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, an elongation of up to 800% and a tear propagation resistance up to 45 N/mm.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein the integral polyurethane foam comprises sheet silicates.

Claim 17 (previously presented): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 16, wherein the sheet silicates are exfoliated.

Claim 18 (previously presented): A process for producing integral polyurethane foams by reacting

- (a) a polyisocyanate prepolymer with
- (b) a polyol mixture comprising the constituents
  - (b1) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a bifunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene -

oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and

(b2) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a trifunctional or tetrafunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and

(c) chain extenders.

Claim 19 (previously presented): An outer shoe sole having a density of from 800 to 1200 g/l and comprising an integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12.

Claim 20 (previously presented): A middle shoe sole having a density of from 250 to 600 g/l and comprising an integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12.

Claim 21 (previously presented): A method of producing swelling-resistant shoe soles which display swelling of less than 12% in accordance with EN 344-1 clause 4.8.9 by using an outer shoe sole according to claim 19.

Claim 22 (previously presented): A method of producing swelling-resistant and hydrolysis-stable shoe soles which conform to the standard EN 344-1 clauses 4.8.9. and 4.8.6 by using an outer shoe sole according to claim 19.

Claim 23 (previously presented): A method of producing swelling-resistant shoe soles which display swelling of less than 12% in accordance with EN 344-1 clause 4.8.9. by using a middle shoe sole according to claim 20.

Claim 24 (previously presented): A method of producing swelling-resistant and hydrolysis-stable shoe soles which conform to the standard EN 344-1 clauses 4.8.9. and 4.8.6 by using a middle shoe sole according to claim 20.

Claim 25 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein said polyurethane is an elastomeric flexible integral polyurethane foam.

Claim 26 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein said polyisocyanate prepolymer is comprised of at least one polyisocyanate selected from the group consisting of an aliphatic isocyanate, an cycloaliphatic isocyanate and an aromatic isocyanate.

Claim 27 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein said polyisocyanate prepolymer has an NCO content of from 8 to 25% by weight.

Claim 28 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein said integral polyurethane foam has a density of from 250 to 600 g/l.

Claim 29 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein said integral polyurethane foam has a density of from 800 to 1200 g/l.

Claim 30 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein said integral polyurethane foam has a density of from 400 to 600 g/l.

Claim 31(new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein components (a) and (b) are reacted in amounts such that an equivalence ratio of NCO groups to the sum of reactive hydrogen atoms is from 1:0.8 to 1:1.25.

Claim 32 (new) The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein components (a) and (b) are reacted in amounts such that an equivalence ratio of NCO groups to the sum of reactive hydrogen atoms is from 1:0.9 to 1:1.15.